

Department of Industrial Relations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

June 24, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Reginald A. Johnson, Director
Field Services

FROM: Roy E. Norris
Field Representative

SUBJ: Follow-up Field Trip to Trenton, N.J., and Bucks County, Pa.
June 16-21, 1952

The week was spent in gaining the most recent information on the general situation in Trenton and in Bucks County. Trips were made to Newtown, Langhorne, New Hope, Bristol, Morrisville, and Croyden.

Trenton Pursuant to our request made through a letter dictated by me in the office of Clifford Moore, Chairman of the National Urban League Advisory Committee of the Delaware Valley United Fund, addressed to Judge Goldman, President of the Council of Social Agencies, and a follow-up explanatory letter to Judge Goldman from this office, dated March 28, 1952, the matter of our concern was placed on the agenda of the May 16, 1952 meeting of the Council.

In conference with Mr. Auerbach on Monday afternoon, June 16, I was informed that at that Council meeting Mr. Hill of Baldwin and Hill Corporation, raised a question about the function of the Trenton Council of Human Relations. He wondered if this training program that we were proposing did not cut across the area of interest of the TCHR, and moved that our proposal be discussed in a conference of the executives of the Council of Social Agencies, TCHR, and the NUL Field Representative when next he would be in Trenton. The conference was immediately arranged between Mr. Auerbach, Mrs. Merrill, and myself, for Wednesday afternoon at 4:00 p.m. I arrived for this conference on Wednesday at five minutes to four. Mrs. Merrill did not appear until 4:30. During the interim, Mr. Auerbach divulged more of the background of the situation as he sees it. He stated, confidentially, that he and several members of the Board do not believe that TCHR can do an acceptable job regarding our proposal, but that this referral of the proposal to it will put them on the spot, and force them to "put up or shut up." I pointed out that the program was a little too important to be used as a means of aiding in the clarification of TCHR's function in Trenton, but felt that certainly a discussion

between its executive, Mrs. Merrill, Mr. Auerbach, and myself, would be very helpful. Certainly Mrs. Merrill should be well advised regarding the details of our plan up to the point of their being clear.

When Mrs. Merrill arrived, she apologized for being late, and asked to be brought up to date regarding the cause of the session. Mr. Auerbach and I briefed her regarding the proposal, and the developments regarding the request of the Council, and that the Board's decision was to request that this conference be held to see if the TCHR would be interested in accepting this program as a project of its own. Much discussion took place until 5:30 p.m. when Mr. Auerbach had to leave for another meeting. During this whole time, the one point Mrs. Merrill kept making was that she felt that clearance should always be made with TCHR on any program proposed for Trenton, inasmuch as TCHR is the coordinating agency and takes adim view of activities of various groups overlapping and duplicating each other. She was unable to say to what extent her Board would be interested in TCHR working on this proposed project. However, it was obvious that she wanted very much that TCHR take over the whole project. At the conclusion of the meeting she told Mr. Auerbach and me that she would take this up immediately with members of her Board and give an answer as soon as possible. As we left the Council office, she was reluctant to leave me, and walked with me down the block to my hotel, and came into the lobby with me where we talked until 7:15 p.m. During this time it was obvious that she was quite concerned about the NUL prepping and stimulating interest in a job that seems to be extremely important for Trenton. She is also afraid that this activity will mean a new organization in Trenton, a Trenton Urban League. She was also concerned that this might mean to Trentonians that TCHR is not doing its job acceptably.

We questioned Mrs. Merrill regarding the function of TCHR, but even though we asked the question several times, Mrs. Merrill could not give any thorough-going statement delimiting her agency's function. I asked specifically, that she mail to us a copy of any material that states the purpose and function of TCHR. We pointed out that in our conversations with Trentonians we have found TCHR discussing practically everything having to do with inter-group relations, and specifically with Negroes, and told Mrs. Merrill that our experience in the Urban League led us to believe that when an agency with limited staff and budget attempts to cover the water-front on all problems faced by all ethnic groups that it is spreading rather thin, and accomplishes much less in any one area. We pointed out that we were sympathetic with this situation as it appears in Trenton because TCHR was perhaps the only Community Chest agency with any specific interest in inter-group relations.

We pointed to the fact that the Trenton branch of the NAACP has an employment committee which is, with its limited experience and ability, doing the best it can in the field of employment, referring workers to jobs, conferring with industrial officials about taking Negroes, handling complaints, and conferring on upgrading. We also pointed out that NAACP

officials consider our program to be extremely important and beyond the ability of the NAACP to handle. We concluded our conversation with Mrs. Merrill with the understanding that I would take up this matter with NUL officials, and that I expect to be hearing from her as soon as she has cleared this whole thing with her Board in Trenton.

I think Mrs. Merrill recognizes the limitation of TCHR, but, as Mr. Auerbach pointed out to me, TCHR is looking around frantically for some project with which it can rescue its lost prestige in the community. Mr. Moore and Mr. Williams (President of the NAACP and Carver Center) have pointed out that some of the most influential members of the Board of TCHR are the very people who are the worst offenders against Negroes in the employment picture of Trenton, and that every time a request is made to TCHR to undertake some action on a problem of discrimination that, usually, no action is taken by the TCHR Board.

The problems for our considerations here are whether we should rather see (1) TCHR head up this program and be responsible for its effectiveness; (2) the Trenton Council of Social Agencies head up the program; (3) the NUL Advisory Committee of DTUF take over; or (4) rather have the NUL Field Representative assume the leadership for actual operation of this project.

It should be stated that the Board of the Trenton Council of Social Agencies feels that if TCHR does not accept the responsibility for the project that the Trenton Council of Social Agencies is to do it. This "either-or" situation, however, is probably the result of their interpretation of our request. They feel that our request means that the Council of Social Agencies should assume responsibility; whereas, as I had explained previously to Mr. Auerbach, and interpreted again to him on this visit, our interest was simply in receiving the blessing, the green light, the go-ahead (from the Council of Social Agencies) with the proposal of the plan to convene the training committee, perhaps using the office of CSA and definitely reporting regularly to CSA. In other words, this committee might be the NUL-UODE Trenton Committee on Training for Defense-Related Employment.

**Other Trenton
Developments**

The Negro leadership of Trenton is quite disturbed about a near race riot which occurred at one of the high schools about three weeks ago. As the story goes, and as checked by me in back copies of the Trenton Times at the offices of that newspaper, two Negro lads walked into the latrine at the high school about 10:30 one morning. As one of the Negro boys, William Bagley, walked through the door, a firecracker, thrown by one of several Italian boys inside of the latrine, exploded quite near Bagley's ear. Bagley asked who threw it, and one of the Italian boys said, "I did, so what?"

Bagley pushed this boy, and a fight ensued with some seven Italian boys beating Bagley quite severely, administering cuts and bruises that left him bleeding. Bagley left the latrine on his way to a class when an assistant principal, seeing his condition, stopped him and asked what had happened. Bagley explained the situation, and was taken to the principal's office where he repeated the circumstances. The principal questioned Bagley very closely and found that Bagley swore he could identify one of the boys because that boy, who threw the firecracker, was in one of Bagley's afternoon classes. The principal took no action.

At noontime, in the cafeteria, several Negro girls discussed the fact that Bagley had been beaten by Italian boys, and raised a question to other Negro boys about whether they were going to stand for it. Whereupon these Negro boys, still on the lunch hour, went into the school yard and accosted the Italian boy who threw the firecracker, and who was the ringleader of the group who beat Bagley. The Italian boy said something to this effect, "You niggers think you can run the whole d... school." A free-for-all fight ensued between a large number of Negro and white boys. The Italian boy who threw the firecracker was beaten into unconsciousness and was taken to the hospital. The other white boys were taken to the infirmary for first-aid treatment. No treatment was given to any of the Negro boys. The Negro boy who had accosted the Italian ringleader was promptly hauled into the principal's office. This Negro boy happened to be an outstanding student who was about to graduate this June, a football player, and otherwise prize trophy of the school. He was promptly suspended.

The following day, a very large number of the members of an aroused Italian community converged on the school in the morning with black jacks, bats, and, it is believed, with guns. They milled about the outside of the school until school was about to be dismissed, at which time, and only at which time, city policemen were called. It appears that a very large number of policemen were required to disperse the mob of Italian men. The whole areaway blocked off, and after the mob was dispersed, about a dozen black jacks and clubs were found thrown into the gutter.

Three Negro ministers went to the school for a conference with the school principal regarding the lack of action immediately when Bagley reported the fight, and subsequent developments. These ministers state that they were treated extremely impolitely, and refused any discussion by the principal. The NAACP wrote an official letter to TCHR to make a thorough investigation of this, and wrote to the Board of Education for a hearing on the whole matter, particularly inasmuch as the principal had been responsible for what the NAACP considered very inappropriate statements made to the press, and which had in turn, caused a very bad press regarding the incident. TCHR has taken no action, nor has it made any statement. The two local white papers carried a good bit about the story, as well as editorials. Neither editorial was good; one was considered bad by Negro

leaders, placing the blame on Negro hoodlums who beat an Italian boy into unconsciousness. We were able to secure a copy of one of these editorials - the better one - appearing in the Trenton Times on Sunday, June 15, 1952. I consider that editorial not very good, but nevertheless, not inflammatory. It dealt with the fact that blame lay with both the Negro and Italian groups, and that it was unconscionable that these seven Italian boys would beat up one lone Negro boy in the latrine, and scored the Board of Education for holding a secret session to dispose of the matter, rather than an open discussion of it - as had been requested by the NAACP.

The importance of this incident is simply that it has tended to increase tensions in the community, for which reason I did not feel that it was proper for me to carry on many conversations with Trentonians in terms of furthering interest about the training program. I decided to await the decision of TCHR and the NUL officials before further action is taken. However, we discussed our position and developments as information and continued support especially with the following persons:

Mr. William Jackson, Executive Secretary
Carver YMCA

Mr. Charles Williams, President
Trenton Branch NAACP and
Carver Center

Mr. Clifford Moore, Chairman
NUL Advisory Committee of
Delaware Valley United Fund

Mrs. James R. Granger
Civic Worker

Dr. Broadus
Civic Worker

Mr. Quintillious Smith
Negro Policeman

Miss Evelyn Hudson
School Teacher

Mrs. Gretchen Holmes
School Teacher

Mr. Newsome
Negro Undertaker

Mr. Ephraim
Negro Teacher-Vocational Guidance Counsellor
Junior High School

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Bucks County The general situation in Bucks County is still beclouded. We still have the steel strike, and there is also a strike of workers at Levittown, where all construction has been stopped. However, since the last visit of this representative, some 100 houses are nearing completion and it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy in September. A news article states that the first 20 families would move in on June 16, 1952, but apparently they had not when I was on the site on June 18.

The construction employment picture is unchanged, as far as Negroes are concerned. The NAACP has discussed two concrete instances of Negroes being refused employment on construction. However, several other Negroes have been sent over and been employed at various jobs. The New Jersey Division Against Discrimination has accepted a case of discrimination regarding the construction of Fairless Works, also.

The (United States Steel) Corporation has already initiated a training program for lower supervisory jobs. It is training some 25 people at the Fairless Works installation now, in the psychological aspects of handling workers, etc. None of these trainees are Negroes, and most of them were recruited from the surrounding area. No building at Fairless Works is completed yet, nor is any machinery operating at this time. Sheet and tin rolling operations are expected to begin next month with about 400 workers, supervised by the 25 key workers now in training. This will be the first operation to get underway. Some 150 employees are at Fairless Works now, hired from the local area, in maintenance, warehouse, receiving, etc. They come from Trenton, Bristol, and Doylestown, principally. The closest supply of workers with skills needed by Fairless Works is in Bristol, Pa., but these workers would lose their seniority benefits if they were to move to Fairless Works. Therefore, there is the problem of offering high enough pay to lure them.

The United Steelworkers of America has some five or six hundred members in the Morrisville area now, and expects, of course, to be the bargaining agent for workers at Fairless Works. However, up to this point, very little satisfactory cooperation has been accomplished between the union and Fairless Works officials. Both union officials and the Bristol Employment Service manager have been unable to get satisfactory schedules of employment categories.

It is important to note that one Negro living in Morrisville, a Mr. Harlan Lewis, has referred two Negroes for construction work at Fairless Works, who were employed immediately. These hires were made through a local Morrisville woman, Mrs. Super, head receptionist at Fairless Works, with whom Mr. Lewis has good personal relations. (She lives in a house owned by him.)

It is important to us that Mr. Lewis is the son of one of the first Negro residents of Morrisville who, at his death, left an estate of \$700,000. The son owns a good bit of Morrisville properties, and leased the building to and now occupied by General Electric and one other important firm. He is a very retiring man and participates in very little civic activities, though invited. It is understood that he only completed the eighth grade, and it appears that he is afraid of close contact with any important white people there with whom he deals in business transactions. His influence in the community is not found easily, but this is a man with whom any activity in that area should be discussed.

The conflict in the present employment picture at Fairless Works is illuminated by the fact that a young white boy, Donald Coulton, was hired there even before he finished high school this June, and he is now being trained on a machine after putting in his application only a week before being hired. Yet, Herbert Turner, a Negro, and his brother, put in applications as early as one year ago, as did Aaron Biddle, who put in his application in June or July, 1951, and have had no word from the plant. One of the Turner boys works for Mr. Lewis, but Mr. Lewis has not done anything to effectuate either one of the Turners being hired. When we saw Mr. Lewis we asked him specifically about the Turner boys applications, and whether he felt they were generally qualified for some work at the steel plant. Mr. Lewis feels that they are both very well qualified, but did not offer any explanation as to why he had not taken this matter up.

It was found, also, that Helen Green, a Negro, 211 Calhoun Street, Trenton, an ex-school teacher, put in an application at Fairless Works about a year ago for a job as receptionist, and has had no satisfactory word yet from the corporation. Information put together from several sources indicates that we might easily get the names of at least two dozen Negroes who have put in applications at the corporation, who are well qualified for some work there, and about whose applications we might be interested when the plant actually begins hiring on a larger scale.

Housing It is generally felt that local residents have been "very quiet" about interracial occupancy patterns. It is interesting to note that Mr. Werner, business agent of the United Steelworkers of America, comments that the big problem regarding housing in the area of Bucks County is Mr. King, Pennsylvania Congressman, and present owner of King's Farm, who imports Negroes and Puerto Ricans, pays very low wages, houses these in-migrants in shacks, and who is responsible for a very bad influence in community thinking. It is generally felt that these in-migrants represent the "need of Negroes for additional housing." They are highly visible on the streets of the small towns in the area, and do not endeavor

themselves to local residents when questions of new housing come up. Furthermore, Mr. King is said to be very reactionary, and opposed, generally, to changing the status quo on any front - employment or housing. This feeling about Mr. King's influence in the interracial housing picture was not found in conversations with other local leadership. However, it is unanimous that King's Farm has been notorious for the living accommodations provided for in-migrant workers. Many of these workers drift into surrounding areas after the season of work with King's Farm. Quite a few of them have become residents of Bristol.

In the past twelve months, particularly as a result of a conference in Bristol at which Mr. Drayton Bryant was present and heard remarks about discrimination and segregation in the two housing projects in Bristol, the two Bristol projects are now being thoroughly integrated. It appears that Mr. Bryant caused some housing officials from New York to come to Bristol and make an investigation of reported conditions.

The general housing situation for Negroes in Bristol is improving. Conversations with several Bristol residents revealed that at least a dozen Negro homes could accept in-migrant workers. One such home is that of Mrs. Minnie Miller, who lives in a very modern, standard, one and a half story dwelling by herself, and who would rent to desirable workers. Another such person is Mr. Snyder Taylor, who has apartments to rent in Bristol.

No additional information could be found about the actual applications of specific Negroes for either Levitt or Galbraith Houses. It appears that Negroes have not moved in this regard since the initial opening of the three sample houses at Levittown.

No information could be secured on the activities or plans of other UNDS agencies in Bucks County. This absence of information about them was conspicuous, inasmuch as community leaders are well aware of the American Friends Service Committee and the development of the Human Relations Council.

Human Relations Council The background of the Human Relations Council could possibly be tied up with my conversation with Mr. Jacques Wilmore of the American Friends Service Committee, who came to see me during my March visit to the Bucks County area. At that time, I remarked to Mr. Wilmore that the AFSC might well address its efforts, first, through its own constituency, to Bucks County, developing community interest for integrated housing, and expanding its lectureship program to supply Negro speakers to the various club groups in Bucks County. This latter idea was that whatever type of group that might be planning a meeting on some specific subject, invite a Negro and ask him to speak. Such a Negro would be selected on the basis of his background in whatever type of meeting this specific group would be having.

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In terms of the first suggestion, it was, therefore, very interesting that Mr. Wilmore, in the company of Mr. Clarence Pickett, attended a meeting on March 19, at Pennsbury School, where a discussion of human relations problems in Bucks County was held, highlighted by present industrial developments. Both Mr. Wilmore and Mr. Pickett spoke at this meeting. The discussion reviewed the general problems from a human relations point of view. Various speakers highlighted the significance of impending problems in housing, employment, health, welfare, and recreation services, education, etc., respectively. No permanent organization was set up at that time. However, it was the sense of this informal meeting that the group become a Human Relations Council. Mr. Pickett was made chairman. Mr. McFeeley, Principal of the George School (Quaker), was the moderator.

The second meeting of this group was on Monday, June 16, at the George School, located between Langhorne and Newtown. While some 200 people were at the first meeting, the second meeting had somewhat less than 100, but was an extremely good meeting. Mr. Maurice Fagan, Executive Secretary of the Fellowship Council of Philadelphia, was the principal speaker. The meeting was rather formal, with business being transacted first. Mr. Fagan then delivered a thirty-minute address, and a short question period came thereafter.

The business transacted was the report of Mr. George Otto, who headed the committee charged with drawing up a slate of board members. Thirty names were submitted to the group for approval. It was particularly interesting that at least four NAACP branch presidents, and some three other outstanding Negroes in the area, were included among these thirty names recommended for board membership. The board is expected eventually, to include some 48 or 50 people. Members were asked to submit names of additional persons who, it might be felt, should be on the board. The financing of the organization was discussed briefly, and it was felt that very little expense would be entailed for a good while - the only expense now is that of mailing notices.

Mr. Fagan's address was simply a review of the ways and means that the Human Relations Council might well work in terms of such problems as Bucks County faces. There were about eighteen Negroes in the audience, and at least three of the half dozen questions asked during the question period came from Negroes. All questions simply explored further what the Human Relations Council might do.

It appears that we certainly should cooperate with this new organization. It has excellent representation from all over the lower Bucks County area. Perhaps we should not become a member of it; however, I submitted our name for its mailing list.

Interpretation to Mr. Hyde, the convener, and to several other persons present, including Mrs. Polinsbee, Mr. William H. Baldwin's sister, and Mrs. E. G. McGruder, wife of Dr. McGruder of Bristol, was that it is not known exactly what the Urban League will do in connection with the Human Relations Council. It was pointed out that shortly the National Office of the Urban League would be making decisions regarding its further steps in Bucks County, but that at this time it would be very much interested in cooperating with the Council, possibly not as an official organization of its constituency, but rather as another organization to which the Council can turn, and to which it, in turn, would like to be able to call on for help.

Mrs. Polinsbee had thought that I should speak at this Council meeting, but I had told her that I would rather wait and see what sort of meeting it would be. As did occur, the meeting was not appropriate for a presentation of Urban League views of the situation. I was glad that I had told Mrs. Polinsbee this, because she had planned to get up and ask that I be called on for a speech after Mr. Fagan's address.

Additional Information

- * From the Bristol Office of the Pennsylvania Employment Service material was secured that brings our Labor Market Information for the area up to date, and a printed report of the survey "Manpower Impact of the Bristol-Morrisville Boom", September 1951-September 1952. (Pa.) Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation.
- * Melvin Rose, a Negro, who was selected as a Board Member of the Bucks County Human Relations Council, and who lives on Swamp Road in Newtown, owned a 42 x 45 acre tract on Calico Corner near the City Line in Langhorne. Several months ago he tried to make arrangements to build a housing development for Negroes. He went to Washington in connection with an application for housing aid, but was turned down. He was told that he would have to put in water, streets, lights, sidewalks, etc., before the Federal housing agencies would move toward aiding his attempt to borrow the necessary money. This was considered questionable, since two or three white builders have secured Federal aid for similar developments long before streets, lights, sidewalks, etc., were even arranged for. It was not possible to document the actual statements from Washington to Mr. Rose, nor the fact that white builders received different treatment. However, Mr. Rose, and other Negroes in similar good circumstances feel that Mr. Rose got a bad deal. He has now sold most of this tract of land - to white builders.

- * The general employment patterns in small towns and townships in lower Bucks County leave much to be desired. The Vulcanized Rubber and Plastics Corporation has been in Morrisville for some 30 years, but according to local Negroes, has never been known to hire any Negroes other than as cleaners. Negroes throughout the area work principally as domestics, and only slightly less so in Bristol, where a little larger per cent of Negroes seem to work in industrial firms.
- * Victor Chemical Company in Morrisville has a total of some 1,200 people, and "a few" Negroes. Rohan and Nass, in Bristol, employs a Negro chemist - Harrison Fisher. In Bristol, also, Penn Realty Company has a Negro clerical worker, a June, 1952, high school graduate. Also in Bristol, a firm has hired a Negro girl, another June graduate, as a bookkeeper.
- * There are no Negro policemen in Bristol, but the Chief of Police, Mr. Jones, wants one, and is very much interested in finding one who can qualify, and who is interested. So far, no Negroes have applied. There are no Negro telephone operators. (Langhorne is the central switchboard office.) A Negro girl applied there several months ago, but was not hired. She was sent to Philadelphia where she now works for the telephone company. It seems that one of the telephone officials in Langhorne feared repercussions from other workers. I did not get to talk with the official of this company personally. A Negro barber is very much needed in Bristol. At the moment, there is no Negro barber shop there at all. Negroes have to go to Trenton for a hair cut, and, of course, we do need haircuts.
- * There is a general feeling in Bristol that the Urban League could help tremendously by getting young Negroes trained for better-type jobs, particularly white-collar jobs.

Attitudes Some attitudes in Morrisville are indicated by the fact that the businessmen's groups, the Rotary Club, and the Lions Club, have invited Mr. Harlan Lewis to join, but he has not accepted. (He is chairman of the Building and Property Committee of the Carver Community Center in Trenton and enjoys it, goes over once a month, but does not like to go out at night to meetings-or for anything else.)

Morrisville has a volunteer fire department which does not allow Negroes to join. It belongs to the Bristol County Fire Association, which, it is understood, does not admit Negroes. There are no Negro policemen in upper Bucks County, but on the other hand, none have been known to apply. There are no Negro school teachers in Bucks County. No white-collar jobs in Morrisville are held by Negroes. In Yardley, a Negro girl works as a clerk in the post office.

Conference with Mrs. Ruth Baldwin Polinsbee, New Hope, Pa., revealed that while some time ago she was very active with the Women's International League for Peace, that she is now working as a member of the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Polinsbee attended the meeting in January or February at which Mr. Wilmore of the AFSC spoke, and at which time she was representing the Women's International League for Peace. Mrs. Polinsbee is very much concerned about the lack of such an organization as the Urban League in the picture of developments in Bucks County. She feels very strongly that the total situation demands very intensive and continuing effort with a staff person of the Urban League, if the Urban League is interested in working in the area, available practically every day. As I described for her, at her request, my view of the situation, she nodded her head very firmly in complete agreement, and with her further questions elicited my view that the general situation seems, on the surface, to be very quiescent. No one seems to be particularly disturbed, and nothing seems to be happening. However, it is just this calm and quiet that is the greatest threat to any successful development of an area where so many problems of human relations in inter-group problems are concerned. A lot of work needs to be done by way of personal influence with outstanding and not-so-outstanding residents of the County. Mrs. Polinsbee thought this a good synthesis of the situation, but again voiced her concern about what time the Urban League would provide for a staff person in the area. I told her that the National Office has been awaiting a conference with Mr. Fairless of United States Steel in Pittsburgh, and that I, personally, believe that if such a conference was not held very shortly some decision would likely be made regarding the assignment of time and efforts, and that she would certainly be advised as to what decisions are made.

An appointment with Mr. Orrick, principal of Solesbury School, New Hope, Pa., brought forth some interesting information. Mr. Orrick felt it important for anyone interested in the area to have a discussion with residents of the New Hope area and Bucks County. He indicated that there were two types of people settled in the area: (1) farmers - the dirt farmer, and the investment farmer, including beef cattle, and, (2) executives and professionals, a large number of whom are in summer residence. It is important to note here that New Hope is considered an artist colony, with summer stock companies, artists, tourists, and a few Quakers (but these few have great influence). An indication of the economic level is seen through the fact that parents of Solesbury School students (of which there are 125) are divided into two economic levels.

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Approximately 75 per cent of the parents of the boarding students have incomes of \$10,000 up. Parents of day students have a greater range of income, some quite small (scholarship students), and a few extremely large. It is difficult to determine the vested capital of these families. Nevertheless, there is very little ostentatious show of wealth. This holds true for the entire county which boasts of such residents as Pearl Buck, who lives nearer Philadelphia, but many of whom are in and out of their Bucks County homes travelling or working in terms of very important, and sometimes national and international problems. The county has been called the "millionaires' (private) playground."

An indication of local attitudes regarding the New Hope housing situation is seen in the fact that there is a New Hope township zoning board, of which Mr. Orwick is a member, which passed regulations designed to protect the "little san" in his search for decent housing, but the township council would not appropriate money for the zoning plan to operate. There is a Bucks County Planning Board (Mr. George Duval is the newly elected president) which has passed a county regulation on the size of lots for private development of houses, at 1,500 square feet. The office of this Planning Board is in Doylestown.

For our information regarding persons or organizations with whom we might work on zoning problems, the following are listed:

Planning Commission of Bucks County Doylestown, Pennsylvania Doylestown 3770	Mr. Harry Meffman Bristol Township
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Mr. Joyce Bensalem Township	Mr. Edgar Smith Bristol Borough
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Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors
Mr. H. A. Thomas, Secretary
Upper Darby, Pennsylvania
217 South 69 Street
Doylestown 5637

It is interesting to note that several of the townships and some of the boroughs have no machinery for record-keeping regarding new plans for buildings. For instance, in Falls Township where most of the building (Levitt and Calhoun) is going on, there is no machinery for registering new building. It is said that Mr. Levitt has been fighting the setting up of such machinery, through his public relations department. Norristown has such machinery. Bensalem Township has no zoning regulations. Middletown Township has a nebulous sort of set-up.

During a conference with Mr. Matthews, Manager of the Bristol Office, Pennsylvania State Employment Service, he indicated that as a result of a conversation held several months ago when I talked with him, he wrote to Harrisburg regarding my request for a list of firms and possible employment data in the area. He showed me a letter to him from Harrisburg which stated that such information should not be made available. It was further established that the PSES Form 3211 as revised June, 1950, asked for non-white totals for each plant to which this form is sent regularly. The Employment Service Bulletin #189, dated July 5, 1951, stopped the official report of non-whites. However, the question is still on the forms now in use. These facts pose the question of the extent of available information from the PSES Bristol Office, and our agreement with it through the USES regarding mutual assistance in certain matters, of which our present interest should certainly be one.

Personal Comments It is my feeling that valuable time is being lost as long as we do not undertake some concrete work in Bucks County itself. Anything we start is likely to take a long time to bear tangible fruit. At this point, people seem quite hazy regarding what should be done, what can be done, and how anything might be done. The Human Relations Council seems to be the best new addition to the community organization picture of Bucks County. However, the net results of its work would be a long time a-coming. In the meantime, our own efforts need to be decided upon. Concrete efforts of the NUL would help clarify the whole picture.

Bucks County residents are vaguely aware of several national and otherwise outside organizations being interested in and/or sending representatives into Bucks County. At the present time, it seems that residents are more aware of the interest and activity of the AFSC than of any other organization.

If the Urban League is to get a good foot into this picture, it must begin tying-up leadership before most of the good leadership is lost swimming around in rather nebulous affairs. All present activities are very helpful, and very much needed in the area, however, the area needs very much more pin-pointed and skillful work.

At the moment, I do not think there is enough work for a League representative to spend full time in Bucks County alone, but if his time can be utilized in Trenton, Bucks County, and Philadelphia, and perhaps as far as Camden when necessary, regarding the general Bucks County situation, there would be more than enough for him to chew on. In terms of Philadelphia, where there is now a local Urban League, any activity there might, of course, be stimulated through or with the direct cooperation of that affiliate. However, such persons as Chuck Ford (USW Regional Director), Mr. Harr (Regional Director of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service), and Mr. McNamara (Director of the Labor Market Area in which Bristol is located) should be seen directly by the person working in Bucks County. It might also be remembered that such organizations as that

headed by Maurice Fagan, and also the Philadelphia Health and Welfare Council, which also includes Trenton and Bucks County in its work, are both very interested and active in lower Bucks County, and clearance probably should be made with them on any items cutting across their interest and activities.

It is strongly recommended that:

1. At the earliest possible date a decision be made as to what sort of activity will be developed within Bucks County itself;
2. A decision be made regarding the Trenton Council of Human Relations - that is, who should have the responsibility for the NUL proposed program of training in Trenton itself; and
3. The geographical area in which the NUL shall be working should be decided upon and entered as soon as is practicable.

cc: Mr. Granger, Mr. Moss
Mr. Thomas
Mr. Parris
Mr. Finley, Miss Tanneyhill, Mr. Pope
Dr. Banner, Mr. Eason
Mr. Alston, Mr. Jackson